

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Cholera is reported to be very prevalent in the native city of Hankau. This was the only outport reporting quarantinable disease during the week.

During the week ended August 19, 1905, 2 supplemental bills of health were issued to 2 vessels, and there were inspected 2 steamers, 190 crew, and 91 steerage passengers. There were also inspected 10 pieces of steerage passengers' baggage, and 2 pieces of baggage were disinfected. Manifests were viséed for 3,578 packages of freight. No immigration examinations were made.

The report of the municipal health officer shows for the week, among foreigners, 1 new case of enteric fever, and among natives, 23 deaths from tuberculosis. The total mortality reported was 1 foreigner and 134 natives.

Cholera is still absent from the official reports, and while I have not learned of any new cases during the past week, I believe the disease continues present.

Niuchwang has not been heard from since the last report submitted to the Bureau, and none of the other outports report any quarantinable disease present.

## COSTA RICA.

## Report from Limon, fruit port—No deaths.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended September 9, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. That no deaths occurred for the week is a heretofore unknown condition for Limon.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this . port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage dis- infected.
Sept. 4 6	Sibiria John Wilson Oracabessa	Mobile via Ceiba.	53 18 47	56 0	13 0	0
7	Anselm	Mobile via Bocas.	38	0	Ů	0
7	Venus	New Orleans	32	0	0	0
8	Buenos Aires		120	53	53	0
9	Esparta	Mobile	43	0	0	0

Four bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed.

Report from San José—Costa Rican ports again closed against arrivals from ports in Panama on account of plague.

Consul Caldwell reports, August 30, as follows:

On account of appearance of a second case of bubonic plague at Panama, the Costa Rican ports have again been closed to all ships from ports of the Republic of Panama. The decree closing ports bears date of August 29, and is published in the Gaceta Oficial of to-day.